### SPLENDID MISSION WORK

### Catholic Labors Among Aborigines of Canada and the West.

INDIAN BUREAU EFFORTS

Indefatigable Persistency of Father Stephan in His Organization and Operation of the Catholic Indian Bureau-Self-Sacrifice of Miss Catherine Drexel.

The claims which the Catholic Church advances for being the evangelizer of the world never received more flattering ratification than when the greatest of Eug-glish historians Macauley, wrote:

"There never was and there never will be a work of human policy so well de-serving of examination as the Roman Catholic Church. No other institution is left standing which carries the mind back back to the times when lions leaped in the Flavian amphitheater and the smoke of sacrifice rose from the Pantheon. The proudest royal families of Europe are of yesterday, compared to the line of Roman ponand the Catholic Church to-day still sending to the furthest ends of the world missionaries as zealous as those who landed in Kent with Augustin."

Nowhere is the broad and generous policy of this church so gloriously written as in the history of its labors among the In-dians of North America. The Canadian savages had missionaries teaching the great doctrines of Christ long before the May-flower had started on her famous voyage. In the South the Franciscans, two hundred and fifty years ago, had penetrated along the course of the Rio Grande, sowing the seeds of truth and civilization. The story of the heavic Jesuit missionary Maynette.

seeds of truth and civilization. The story of the heroic Jesuit missionary, Marquette, is as well known as the discoveries of Columbus and the host of lesser explorers who followed his example.

In more modern times Father de Smet is the most interesting figure in the history of Indian missions. Accompanied by a native guide and one devoted companion this zealous priest fifty years ago penetrated into the wild and treacherous region of Western Montana. His first labors were among the Blackfeet tribe, and the success among the Blackfeet tribe, and the success which attended them is worthy of the early Apostolic days of Christianity. Fr. De Smet found these children of the

containes of paganism and vice. The late treaty with this nation had drawn hordes

But courage, zeal and perseverance are trouger than ignorance, malice, and

stronger than ignorance, malice, and vice, and Fr. De Smet baptized large num-bers of these Indians, and established mis-sion houses in various parts of their reser-

vation. The most important of these is St. Peter's Mission, nestied in a beautiful, ro-

mantic spot in the Rocky Mountains on the main road to Manitoba station.

A FRONTIER MISSION.

the vilinge of Cascade and boasts of a post-office, a college, an Ursuline convent, and many picturesque buts, or "tepees." The college is conducted by the Jesuit fathers,

and is a square stone building, surmounted

by a ponderous gilt cross. Here the fol-

lowers of the noble De Smet are endeavor-

ing to give this despised and deeply-wronged race that so long held sway in this mighty

dominion, something greater and more last-ing than the glorious hills and copious waters they have lost—the benefits of civ-

Waters they inverted the detection.

The Ursuline nuns, whom the church has beautifully styled the "Mothers of Christianity," are the missioners of the children.

Comb and brush, needle and thread, knife

and fork, broom and mop, are strangers to whom those little savages need a long and tedious introduction. Not only must they be watched and directed, but the work will have to be renewed before them every day, until at last, their imitative genius

gets the better of their native laziness and

they become adepts in a short time.

The Flatheads and Kalispels, of Washington State, have, since 1841, been a source of particular maternal solicitude and care among the Catholic missions. Up to this date they were notably the most

ignorant and superstitious of their kind. Unlike the Indians east of the mountains, they had no idea of a future state, of the great spirit or of a soul. In 1841 Bishop

Rosati, of St. Louis, sent two missionaries

into this dreary and apparently hopeless country. Their success is testified to by a non-Catholic gentleman, Gen. Henry B. Carrington, U. S. A., who visited the mis-

gions during a military inspection he was then making. In his official reports, he

Ignatius' Mission and heard a delightful sermon from Father Jerome D'Aste, who

has been for twenty rears the untiring friend and adviser of the Flatheads. The child-like faith with which these hamble red men receive the Holy Spirit into their souls and make the Heavenly Father their everyday companion and friend is

On the 21st of February, 1877, Father

"A week ago I attended service at St.

The mission lies fourteen miles south of

black gown,

SOME OF THE SCHOLARS.

# keep away from us the lightning and the smallpox. I finish." About twenty-live years ago, when the present Indian policy was inaugurated, government officials endeavored to discover from various sources where Catholic Indian missions were located. There was no person assigned to give this desired information, consequently the Catholic Church lost many agencies that would have remained under her charge. CATHOLIC INDIAN BUREAU

CATHOLIC INDIAN BUREAU.

To obviate this unsatisfactory condition of affairs, the present Catholic Indian bureau was established in Washington. Its object, as specified in its charter, is "to protect and defend at Washington, D. C., the interests of Catholic Indians and their pussions, and from that point to superintend and direct their schools and previce for their general welfare." The organization dates back to January 2, 1874, when Archbishop Bayley, of Ealtimore, appeared Gen, Charles Ewing as commissioner to act for these purposes for the board of his hops of the United States.

The first ten years of its life, the bureau

the board of bishops of the United States.

The lims ten years of its life, the burean was generously supported by different private societies, and charitably inclined individuals. Its first director was Rev. J. B. A. Fruillet, and his reputation as a financier and an increasurable laborer amount the Indians, still lives in the continuing to storify of his work. On the death of Father Bromillet, about twelve years, was the present director. Mer.

years ago, the present director, Mgr. Joseph A. Esquan, was placed in charge. Mar Stephan has trend a large and useful life among various Indian tribes and his

No history of Catholic Indian missions

has for its only end and sim the preintiga-tion of the faith among the Indians. She began her work with a small band of devoted followers and with great wealth

to surmount financial difficulties and un-

conquerable courage to overcome the bar

riers of ignorance and indifference.

In June, 1892, the archbishop of Santa
Pe wrote to the Cardinal: "Eight thousand
Catholic Indians live around me, and, owing to the opposition of the late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, our schools are

sioner of thaian Affairs, our schools are in a very precarious condition. Four day schools have been closed, and St. Catha-rine's Industrial School, under our contract, has through some technical objection re-ceived no funds, and were it not for the magnificent charity of Mother Catherine

Drexel the work of evangelization could

not be kept up here."

Again, we find another record in a letter
the Bishop of Dulath wrote in May last
to Father Stephan: "In this last year
Mother Catherine Drexel, by her generous

donations, has enabled the missionaries to

build a new church, costing about \$3,000

In White Earth, also, she and her sister, Mrs. Morell, of Philadelphia, have created a handsome brick building for the mis-sion schools, at an expense of \$50,000."

Those who labor among the Indians spend a life of self-denial that requires

spend a me of secreman to a require the courage of the martyr. For all their noble efforts they meet with discouragingly small success, particularly when they endeavor to follow up the conversion of the Indian by civilizing him. Their imnate thrift-

lessness is the greatest obstacle. These children of nature are almost untenchable, but the Catholic missionary, following the divine command, "Go and teach all nations," will keep steadily at his work so long as the Indian tribes remain in existence or will refuse to become amai-

Some Superstitions.

In many countries there is a supersti-

Many of the East Indians, particularly uong the Hiodoos of South India, believe

that monkeys can speak, but will not do so

jackal is the lion's provider; that he lo-

cates the game and takes the lion to it This superstition has no more foundation than is found in the fact that after a lion

has slain his quarry the jackals always attend and wait the conclusion of the repast.

for fear they will be put to work. In hunter's lore there is an idea that the

in order to pick up the leavings.

tion that when anis are unusually active running to and fro about their nests, foul weather is sure to occur in a very short time

gamated with the whites.

CATHOLIC INDIAN BUREAU.

Things They Tell Not Meant to Be Proclaimed at Large.

OLD ARISTOCRATS

Dim and Weatherbeaten Boards Pregpant With Pride-Sex of the Signs and How It Is Determined-Observations on Some of the Styles and Peculiarities.

114s not rne signs of the times, with their prophesics of soustine, or their angeries of gloom, but the signs of the city, with their blazonry of gold or rust of age, which

The ancientry of the sign is hidden under the borizon of the ages. There are two signs, though, preserved by history, and re-touched with frequent peus, which still gleam through the vista of the past. One of these is that which burned in letters of light on the crimsoned walls of Belshazzar's feast ball. The other is that which gleamed from out the heavens before the hesitating Constantine.

ful life among various Indian tribes and his well-known real and leve or these children consided to the care, have made his management of the bureau frances.

When the third plenary council of Baltimore was in session in 1884, Fr. Stephan presented a petition to the assembled tohiops, asking a unanimous effort on their part to make the bureau independent of private charity. The bishops promptly responded to this appeal, and the bureau is now on the substantial leads of being supported by the hierarchy of the United States.

The Cardinal and his two associates, the It is narrated that excavators at Pompell tarned up the sign of a Pompellan tatior, offering to press creases in tegas for fifty cents per crease. This translation may be crude, but then the writers fa-ndilarity with Pompelian variety of speech is timited to a dim inderstanding that at some time, some where, some such place as Pompeli somehow stood.

But to come back to the question of signs. Washington is rich in the literature of signs.

supported by the hierarchy of the United States.

The Cardinal and his two associates, the archis-hops of New York and Philadelphila, are the commissioners in charge, and Mgr. Stephan is the custodian and general director. The last financial statement made to the board of bishops shows that \$58, 288, 26 had in the last year been contributed for missionary purposes, and all of that sum except \$433,80 had been Judiciousty expended by the bareau.

It has now under its personal supervision 215,750 Indians, of whom 30,275 are practical Catholics. There are in its domain 115 churches, and over 5,000 children in its schools. Its teachers are among the greatest orders of the church, and include the Jesuits, Franciscans, Benedictines and Obiates, besides the sisterhoods of \$1, Joseph, Loretto, the Ursulines, Notre Dame, Providence and the Sisters Mercy.

No history of Catholic Indian missions Washington is rich in the literature of signs, and her avenues and alleys are written on both sides, while sign-covered vehicles roll between.

There is an aristocracy in signs. There are bold, electric signs that turn darkness into day; gided signs that shine back the glauces of the sun, and multi-colored signs that make such long-lived rainbows that Iris shouts "My occupation's gone." WHAT THEY TELL

Then there are humble signs that peep out with faces of pasteboard and features of charcoal in a timid way from obscureplaces, and seem to say in plaintive tones, "Please look at me."

There are dude signs, with letters and punctuation points arranged just so, and other signs that don't care how they look, in fact some signs seem to attract notice by the very eddity of their appearance. Did you ever think of the great contrast between signs? No? Then just place this luscious, well-fed sign. "Pruits, Son Food and Game" alongside of this shabby, dispipatic little sign with frayed edges and torn corners, "Apple-damplings, 3 ceals," or this greasy, badly-cooked sign, "Meals 15 cents."

Put this dashing, glittering, well-dressed Put this dashing, glittering, well-dressed

sign, "Watches and Diamonts" ninerside of this pinched, hangry, and tear-stained sign, "Unredeemed Picciers for Sale." Put the high-flying, sign fings of the Eb-bitt. Arlington and Raleigh, with their suggestion of soft beds and clean sheets, by ng lamp that burns over the front door all ing tamp that bures over the root does at night, and says, in drowsy-looking letters, "Rooms, 25 cents; Lodging, 15."

Did you ever notice the sex of signs? No? Then take this sweet-faced sign, "Oriental Cream of Roses," and hang it by the side of this one, "Pool, 21-2 Cents Per Cae,"

of this one, "Pool, 21-2 Cents Per Cae," take this vain, conceited sign. "Be Plamp and Heautint," and put it in the same frame with this one, "Don't Spit on the Floor," compare this sign, "Fur-trimmed Shouhler-ettes and Spring Millimers" with "Minors Get No Wash-downs at This Bar." The sex of some signs, however, is difficult to ascertain, among signs of this class being, "Bon't Talk to Gripman," "Fall Treaserings," "Boby Carriages" and "Bleyeles." But the sign, "Don't Get Off Backwards" is just as female as "Two Shots for 5 Cents" just as female as "Two Shots for 5 Cents"

SEX OF SIGNS.

Sometimes the sex of the sign, "Turkish Cigarettes" is hard to analyze; in fact, most cigarette signs affect femininity in varying degrees of flesh-coloredness.

There are a number of signs in Washington There are a number of signs in Washington that spurn fresh raint and new letters as though proud of their aged, wrinkled, cracked, old-established experience. A sign of this kind is nailed up over a lawyer's office on Fifth street, and says the whole year long, "Eaceh Totten." It is an exceedingly rusty, seedy-looking sign, and its letters are so weak that they can scarcely look at you.

There are more ways than one to read signs. For instance, the most popular and frequent sign in Washington is, "Rooms." forest sank in the degradation produced by consumes of paganism and vice. The late treaty with this nation had drawn hordes of fortune-scekers to the great mining State, and their example in trath and honesty had not been exactly edifying, or the conformity with the doctrines of the forest sand their cannot be complete without mentioning Catherine Drexel, the noble woman who has consecrated her life and her vast inheritance to this cause. The religious order founded by Miss Drexel in Philadelphia about five years ago, and of which as Mother Catherine she is the superior,

nent sign in Washington is, "Rooms, frequent sign in Washington is, "Rooms." Now, if you know how to read signs, you needn't put the landlady to the trouble of telling how much she got for that room last time. You can spare her the trouble— though it seems a pleasure to her—of explaining that the room isn't exactly in order, because the other roomer just moved

out.

You can also spare her the disappoint
ment of telling her that you are just look
ing around and will call again. By read ing between the lines you can tell whether the perfumes that float upward from the ing between the lines you can ten whether the perfumes that float upward from the kitchen at mealtime are nutritious or whether the bed-slats bite. By standing in with the sign you may know how often the fellow upstairs—higher up—walks across the floor before he goes to sleep; whether the fellow in the next apartment sleeps with his mouth shut, or whether there is a young indy in the house, who believes that she

ROOMS AND BOARD.

The only sign of this nature which ever confused me was one up on H street, near Eighth, which declared: "Rooms and Board, With or without Meals." I was her personal friends," but when you see a link face of the face of bold-faced, black-eyed sign with out for the dust, has no time for working "reduced circumstances" policy, and ich less exacting about references, than

Some signs are more ambitious than others—more wide-minded, one might say. For instance, there is a little bome-made sign down in Willow Tree Court, which looks out through a dingy pane of glass and rests between a jar of green pickles on one side and a jar of peppermint candy on the other, which says: "Coal, Kindlingwood, White-washing and Plane lessons." There are some signs that are members of the "Philological Phonetic Associa-tion," and are engaged in reforming the spelling of the sign language. One of these has been in an Anacostia bobtali car for years. This is it: "Rebuildt by the Anacostia R. R."

Sometimes commonplace signs make finny combinations. At a certain corner there was, or used to be, a dentist's sign and a lawyer's sign. The latter was on top. The lawyer's name and business were in bold letters; the dentist's name was in small-caps, but his specialty was in black-face Roman, so that from the opposite side of the street they looked like one sign, which read: "John Doe, Lawyer, Gas Administered."

side of the street they looked like one sign, which read: "John Doe, Lawyer, Gas Administered."

On an Eighth-street house front a moliste and a furniture man compromise on one sign, which reads: "Dressmaking and Upholstery Within." This is only mentioned because it is curious, not because it it means anything.

Oyster Roast at Marshall Hall.

The third oyster roast of the fall season will be given at Marshall Hall to day, the found trip including admission to the oyster roast being fifty cents. The feast will be served in the spacious dining room which will be thoroughly fitted up with every convenience and already these roasts have become one of the most popular of Washington's Sunday excursions. Everything is served in the best possible style and every care and comfort provided for pairons. The Macalester will leave at 11 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. Returning at 1 and 6 p.m.

stock and breeding, in the mope that they may be releamed or sold. These are lucky dogs.

Down in one corner of the yard, out of sight of the cages, stands the soubbin' post, where dogs become good. When a batch of dogs have stayed out their time initiat the pound one of the includer. He pound one of the includers a nose, and begins executing them.

He selects his victim, slips the noose around his neck, and drags him out of the cage and down to the post. The rope is given a couple of turns around his prek, and erags him out of the cage and down to the post. The rope is given a couple of turns around his prek, and erags him out of the cage and down to the post. The rope is given a couple of turns around his prek, and erags him out of the cage and down to the post. The rope is given a couple of turns around his prek, and erags him out of the cage and down to the post. The rope is given a couple of turns around his prek, and erags him out of the cage and down to the post. The rope is given a couple of turns around his prek, and erags him out of the cage and down to the post. The rope is given a couple of turns around his reck, and drags him out of

The only desirable section of the District yet open to investors of moderate means. Only 300 lots—Just 300 "lifetime" opportunities for 300 home seekers.

Prices, \$150, \$200 and \$250.\_\_\_\_

Terms, \$1 down and \$1 weekly. MONEY TO BUILD LOANED WITHOUT DELAY.

### There are only 300 Lots in Kenilworth.

We have done everything in our power to make them sell immediately—we have made the prices as low as possible—mode the terms as easy as possible—removed all the objectionable features of mortgages, taxes—notes—we have perfect title—and we have offered to lean you money the very day you pay your first installment with which to build your house.

KENILWORTH issilicated on the Pennsylvania railroad, 4 miles from the 6th street depot, on the 6th street depot, on the 6th speed the prettiest and most picture que piece of ground in this part of the bistict. A new railroad station called KENILWORTH is to be located right in the mist of the subdivision on ground furnished by the syndicate—thus affording every facility for frequent and rapid communication with the heart of the \*ty.

-is projected to run directly past this substitution, via Benning, which will bring KENILWORTH incloser communi-cation with the business portion of the city than are the greater part of Mount Pleasant, Columbia Heights or any of

### Over half of Kenilworth could have been sold

calready to those who have lived near it efficiently so, which only goes to show how cheap these lots tealy are. We have sent out to day as many phis of KEMILWORTH as we could find somes to abstress them to, so that into, ag purchasers might have an opportunity of picking out the lots which saided them, and thus a celd confusion on the day of saic.

Pure air—splendid water and perfect natural drainage. High and Healthy. Overlooking whole city.

A part of the city-not a country town-subdivided in exact accordance with the new survey of extended streets made by Major Powell-governed by city laws, patrolled by city policemen and intersected by city streets, kept in order at the expense of the District Commissioners.

No notes-no mortgages-no interest-no taxes-no charge for deed-title absolutely guaranteed perfect.

Broad walks, good graded driveways on every street and strong, vigorous shade trees guaranteed. Free transportation to and from subdivision any hour of the day.

## We expect to sell a large number of lots in

KENILWORTH Monday before the close of business. The books will be opened to purchasers promptly at 7 o'clock in the morning and vehicles will be in readiness to convey intending purchasers to the subdivision at all times of the day at our expense. We invite the fullest and closest investigation into every detail of the subdivision. Our motto is "to promise no more than we can do, and to do more than we promise if possible."

The entire subdivision-lies on high ground.

There is not a single undesirable lot in KENILWORTH, and every purchaser will be given ample opportunity to see his lot before making final arrangements, so you need not be afraid to pick out any lot marked on the plat.

### How can we loan you money without security?

That is a fair question and will no fount occur to many who have always seen used to thinking that a building been used to thinking that a building association required a borrower to win every inch of his lot before loaning him messey. The answer is plain. We are asterally very anxious to have you build at once, as it will increase the value of the subdivision—at the same time we realize that many of you will not have the money to pay all cash for your ground, and so offer it to a boilding association as security, so we have decided to shoulder your burden. We will advance the money to build your house, and you may pay asback insmall monthly installments on the hadding association plan. This is the most generous offer ever made to a lot buyer in the United States, and we pride ourselves that it is original with us.

### The scarcity of good lots in the District.

All the desirable sections of the District are being rapidly bought up by specialitors and there will soon be nothing leftbutheswamps and worthless series of ground which nobedy wants.

KENILWORTH is the choicest and most elevated piece of ground in the district that yet remainsopen to the livestor of small means, it contains but three landered lois—those gone—where is the investor to look for more? Seares in every hook and cramy of the District and you will find no pot that offersuch destrable lots at such reasonable prices as KENILWORTH.

For plats and particulars apply to

# Allen W. Mallery & Co.,

About 2,500 Dogs Shot Every

Mistakes of Owners Whose Pets Have Been Trapped by the Catchers-Trials of the Poundmaster.

As a haven of refuge for man's canine friend, Washington has its drawbacks. The dog is commonly regarded as a thing with einch-an animal for which man and the aws he makes have few terrors, but in this city of magnificent distances and an rdinary but very effective pound, he has to hostle for his two-dollar tag or his-name s Dennis

Every day in the year a cage on wheels. resembling a small circus wagon, manned by two stalwart colored men with big nets in their hands, patrols some part of the Dis trict, and any and all dogs seen withou the metal appendage that stamps them as ed away to the pound.

In the face of these facts, it is not sur-

prising that statistics furnished by that institution show that the dogvlike poor Lo, is becoming less frequent. Such vast num-bers of them have been converted into fer-tilizer and other finely ground material during the past twenty years, that the won-der is that dogs have not become a side-show rarity. With an average of about 2,500 canines killed every year for the past quarter of a century, it's enough to

past quarter of a century, it's enough to discourage any dog.

The pound, presided over by Mr. Samuel Einstein, is simulated away down on the commons back of the old Naval Observatory, at the tool of Twenty-second street. A little whitewashed but stands in one corner of a high board fence inclosure, from which, a choras of big and little yelps fall on the ear of a visitor even before he catches sight of the unpretentious institution.

THESE ARE LUCKY DOGS.

Under a shed at one side of the yard are Under a shed at one side of the yard are three metal cages, each containing an as-sortment of dogs. In one cage the dogs capt-ured during the current day are kept. In an-other are the dogs whose hours of grace number about twelve, while in the third are confined all dogs that show good stock and breeding, in the hope that they may be redeemed or sold. These are lucky

enteher from driving his prey into a treable, the offending cows were found out

quently notify the poundmaster to come and get their dogs, and these easy catches swell the numbers of dogs caught during those two mouths to close upon a thousand.

In the summer time the dog wagon starts out before daybreak and keeps on its rounds until the heat of the day drives the dogs into sheller. Then a rest is taken, and in the evening a treeff start is made and other dogs captured.

Ontoner from the listing three mouths in the year, from the legitimate prey of the dog catcher. Under the old law, dogs could only be impounded during three mouths in the year, from the 15th of June to the 15th of September. Under the present law, nowever,

Year at the Pound.

In Years Gone by Twelve Men Did the Work Now Performed by Four.

Mistakes of Owners Whose Pers

In Years Gone by Twelve Men Did the Sympathy of the people is invariably with

In Years Gone by Twelve Men Did the Sympathy of the people is invariably with

Many years ago a young and guileless

younded during three mouths in the year, from the 15th of June to the June to

always attracts a large crowd, and the sympathy of the people is invariably with the dog. As soon as the near are produced and a four-lenged victim sighted, the mob sets up a howl, and if the dog isn't afflicted with deafness, he'sgoing to get away.

In summer time, stray dogs, like traines, around the city of the city parks at night, picking up a scanty meal here and there during the day. In open places, like these, it is very companied by a couple of assistants, to a difficult to catch them, and the presence of the invariable crowd prevents the dog.

Anticipating trouble, Mr. Einstein had gotten out of the buggy to help the men hurry the cows, leaving the reporter to come along behind. The outfit was maklog good speed towards the town, when

IN TROUBLE ABOUT COWS.

looking up a hill, beheld two or three trute

buggy. Go and see him.

Back down the road they sailed with renewed imprecations, to where the unfor-tunate journalist had drawn up to await cence were in valu. The Attantons set upon him tooth and gad, and had not the real poundmaster and his assistants descried the cows and interfered before the wom-



